

G. O. P. Gain In Maine Analyzed

Most Encouraging News for Willkie Since Convention

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

Whatever tide was rolling for the New Deal throughout the country four years ago was manifest even in Maine, and this year the election just held shows a pronounced recession in that same tide.

Louis Brann, who ran for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket, is an excellent vote-getter and personally popular. Four years ago he lost by a margin of only 4,600 votes against Senator White, Republican, but this time he lost by a margin of about 46,000. It is not often that the same personality comes up twice in succession on the losing side so as to permit comparisons to be made without the oft-suggested argument that two elections are not comparable when the candidates are different.



David Lawrence.

To be defeated this time by a margin 10 times as great as four years ago must be something of a shock to Mr. Brann, who incidentally is one of the few Democrats ever elected Governor of Maine. But, according to Senator-elect Brewster, Republican, Mr. Brann made the mistake this time of coming out for the third term for Mr. Roosevelt, asking voters to support him on the issue of a vote for Brann being really a vote for Roosevelt.

Real Measure of Victory.

In the gubernatorial and congressional contests, the real measure of the Republican victory can be made, for here there was no strong personality on the Democratic side in every case such as Brann has proved himself to be at the polls. The Republicans polled 64 per cent of the vote in the gubernatorial and 66 per cent of the vote in the congressional contests, compared with their 59 per cent in the senatorial election.

Some observers feel that the total vote in the congressional contests is a better indication of Maine's voting interest on national issues than is either the senatorial or the gubernatorial races because each of the candidates must stand up to the strength and be compared. In this instance, all three members of Congress elected got better than 20,000 majority, which is very high as contrasted to four years ago, when none reached that point.

The Maine result is the most encouraging piece of news for the powers of Wendell Willkie that has happened since the convention. It completely refutes the New Deal charge that the Republican campaign has been slumping among Republicans. Rather, it indicates clearly that the strength of Willkie is not confined alone to independent voters who disregard party lines, but to traditional Republicans as well. It serves to confirm the strategy of those Willkie enthusiasts who have been saying that he would gather in the 17,000,000 basic Republican vote and that all he needs is a change of about 3,500,000 among the independent voters to win the election.

It is conceded among politicians that in bad weather the Republicans in the Maine rural districts do not come to the polls in as great a number as in fair weather due to impassable roads and the disinclination of women voters to make the long journeys necessary in the rural districts to get to the polling places. Election day dawned on rainy weather in Maine.

Vote Was Smaller.

The latest figures show that only 260,000 persons voted in the State this week as compared to 311,000 four years ago in the same September election. This would seem to indicate that if the same total vote had been polled, the rural districts which showed a 70 per cent vote for the Republicans on Monday would have materially increased the figures. Four years ago Senator White won the State by about 4,600 in September and Landon carried it by 45,000 in November so that it may be expected now that Wendell Willkie will carry Maine by a majority ranging of from 70,000 to 100,000.

Much discussion has prevailed here about the statistical computations of Dr. Louis Bean, New Deal economist, who arbitrarily takes an average of the senatorial, gubernatorial and congressional percentages put together and then says the Republicans must get 18 points in Maine above that average in order to win the election throughout the country. This means that the Republicans have to get a 67-

The Capital Parade

La Guardia Expected to Support Roosevelt But Both Sides Sought Mayor's Backing

By JOSEPH ALSOP and ROBERT KINTNER.

New York City's Mayor F. H. La Guardia tomorrow will announce his preference between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie. Unless his closest friends in the administration are misinformed, La Guardia will support the President. It is a tribute to the Mayor's political influence, however, to know that both the Republicans and Democrats conceived the same idea for insuring his active aid to their respective candidates.

If the national election is as close as the polls indicate, New York may well be pivotal. La Guardia has made an excellent record as Mayor and is one of the best vote-getters in the State. He is not of either the Republican or Democratic organization in New York. In fact he has a well-deserved reputation of being unorthodox in politics, after a career as a Republican, a Fusionist, a member of the American Labor Party, to say nothing of his sympathies toward the New Deal Democrats. Party labels mean nothing to him.

Therefore, it was not unusual that both parties should hope for his backing, although the Republicans were engaged in a great deal of wishful thinking in view of his close association with the administration since 1937. The term of James M. Mead, New York's junior Democratic Senator, expires this year. And Mead's seat was the bait proposed by both parties to lure La Guardia into an active position in the campaign. The Republicans have abandoned the idea. The Democrats are hopeful that they can have their cake and eat it, too.

Loving Least

Shortly after the Republicans nominated Willkie at Philadelphia, Bruce Barton, an able and enterprising member of Congress from New York, thought up the idea as a sure way of making New York safely Republican. La Guardia often says that "his happiest days" were spent as a member of the House and he is known to be eager to return to Washington.

Barton sounded out the leaders with a plan to offer La Guardia the Republican Senatorial nomination. There was a great deal of grumbling from old-liners, who love La Guardia almost as little as they love Roosevelt. But Willkie was not adverse to the proposal, and some feelers were put out to La Guardia.

For a time it seemed as though the State leadership could be convinced with the argument—better to have La Guardia in the Senate than four more years of Roosevelt. But the Mayor did not respond to the hints. No formal offer was made. It was feared that La Guardia would refuse the nomination, but would announce that it had been offered. And then, a few weeks ago, the President invited La Guardia to head this country's delegation on the United States-Canadian Defense Commission. La Guardia accepted, and his name is now omitted from the Republican senatorial lists.

Racial Groups

Meanwhile, the New Deal strategists became concerned over the polls showing the Republicans leading in New York. A short time ago several prominent New Dealers, in the confidence of the President, proposed that Senator Mead be named to a high Government job and La Guardia be substituted as the Democratic senatorial candidate. The idea struck spark and seemed to be getting somewhere. But after long consideration by the President it has been abandoned. But let for the time being. The New Deal strategists want the active support of La Guardia. They think they can have it, but they apparently fear other political repercussions from the shift.

Private polls show that the greatest Democratic defections in New York are in the ranks of the Catholics. There are probably many reasons for this. One is the new foreign policy of the Vatican, which no longer runs parallel to that of the White House. Then, too, there is great opposition to the President among such foreign groups as the Germans and the Italians, many of whom are of Catholic faith. Another is that a great many of New York's Irish think Jim Farley was treated badly by the President. And a third reason is that representatives of the church were incensed at the refusal of the Army to exempt clerical students from conscription. Since Mead is a well-known Catholic, replacement of him by a non-Catholic would create antagonisms.

It also was argued at the conferences that Tammany would be unenthusiastic over a Roosevelt-La Guardia ticket, since La Guardia more than any other man was responsible for the breaking up of Tammany's control. But, as was pointed out, it is just as good sense to argue that Tammany would be delighted to have La Guardia in Washington rather than in New York.

La Guardia's administration friends have not abandoned their venture. And if the polls continue to show Willkie in the lead, their pleas may fall on more fertile ground. Yet it may be that no matter who the senatorial candidate, the presidential election will be unaffected. A recent private poll showed that only one of 10 of his supporters in the last election, remembered that they had voted for Senator Robert F. Wagner, one of the most popular men in the State.

(Released by North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

per cent vote in Maine. They actually got 66 per cent in the congressional race, which if the full Republican strength had been polled on a day of fair weather would have gone far beyond 66 and closer to 70 per cent.

By whatever yardstick the result in Maine is measured, it is clear that the New Deal has lost considerably since 1936. A sampling of 260,000 voters of all kinds, rich and poor, farmer and city worker, is a fairly accurate approximation of what other voters in New England will do on election day. It looks as though the trend is toward Republican nominees and away from New Deal radicalism.

(Reproduction Rights Reserved).

Garden Tour Saturday

A lawn and garden tour sponsored by the Oxon Hill (Md.) Colored Parent-Teacher Association under the direction of Mrs. Delitha A. West and the farm and home extension agents will be held Saturday. Cars will assemble at the Oxon Hill Colored School. The tour will begin at 10 a.m.

Prizes will be awarded for best lawns and gardens.

Arlington Policeman Quits

Policeman Vernon R. Wilt, a 10-year veteran of the Arlington County (Va.) police force, has resigned to enter private business. It was announced yesterday by County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan. Officer Wilt had been assigned principally to motorcycle duty.

THE opinions of the writers on this page are their own, not necessarily The Star's. Such opinions are presented in The Star's effort to give all sides of questions of interest to its readers, although such opinions may be contradictory among themselves and directly opposed to The Star's.

Washington Observations

Defense Program Appears to Be Stimulus Upon Which Recovery and Prosperity Depend

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

Although the new tax law is designed to prevent creation of a new crop of multimillionaires, economists seem to think it is the defense program upon which recovery and prosperity now mainly depend. A few barometrical facts and figures indicate how the last vestiges of depression are likely to disappear in consequence of gigantic preparedness plans. Many industries are running practically at capacity. Output volume will rise continuously henceforth. Steel is already working at above 90 per cent of capacity. New construction is at the highest point since 1930, due to rearmament, home building and plant expansion for defense production. Commenting on these conditions, the September bulletin of the National City Bank of New York remarks: "The most immediate uncertainty is the outcome of the attack on Britain. With shipments to the continent cut off and British buying here vastly extended, almost half of American exports now goes to Britain and the British Empire. If these were interrupted the industries concerned, including steel, would feel the loss severely."

Defense Our New Industry

Ever since the dawn of depression in 1929 economic authorities have hoped eagerly for the emergence of a new industry of revolutionary character—like motors, aviation, the movies or radio—which would give our great productive potentialities a new outlet, with correspondingly widened opportunity for employment of both capital and labor. Armaments manufacture appears suddenly to have taken the hopes of the nation. Even though profits will be strictly limited under the \$15,000,000 defense program, the expectation is (as the National City Bank points out) that it will "make jobs and give the appearance of prosperity to have the spending habits." The bank comments: "It is a tragic circumstance that this long-hoped-for stimulus should come from the manufacture of weapons of war. Nevertheless, deplorable as is the diversion of labor and capital to non-productive uses, it must be recognized the expenditure of vast sums upon armament can create a high-speed turnover in business. With so much work to be done, the outlook ought to be for a high level of production, trade and employment for a long time to come."

The Trust-Busters

In his new book, "The Bottlenecks of Business," Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold pays glowing tribute to the men in the anti-trust division, who have been serving Uncle Sam at personal financial loss. Arnold writes: "Because sufficient travel funds were not appropriated, men have been asked to pay their own expenses while conducting investigations or cases away from Washington. There was no way of compelling them to make this sacrifice, yet there wasn't a man who refused to take an assignment in the field at his own expense. In addition, men in the division have gone without vacations. They have put in long hours. They have treated cases on which they were working as more important than any personal interest. They have been"

real soldiers in a cause in which they believe."

Willkie's Initials

Anthony P. Savarese, New York City magistrate, gives a novel twist to Wendell L. Willkie's initials. This is how he does them out: "The 'W' stands for Washington, who created the Union; their 'L' for Lincoln, who preserved the Union, and their 'W' for Willkie, who will bring the Union back to the American people." Whether the G. O. P. nominee believes in alphabetical signs is unknown. But he's clearly not superstitious, for he'll begin his swing around the Western circle at Chicago, on Friday, September 13.

Nomination Going Begging

New York Republican leaders are in a quandary whom to nominate for the United States Senate at their State convention this month. Evidently there's no burning desire among possible candidates to tempt fate in November against strongly entrenched Democratic Senator James M. Mead. Representative Bruce Barton could have the G. O. P. nomination, but is still undecided whether to take it. Two one-time aspirants have withdrawn—Mayor Marvin of Syracuse and William F. Bleakley, Westchester County leader. Other Republicans who now may be in the running are John Lord O'Brien, Frank E. Gannett and Col. William J. Donovan. Believe it or not, there has even been mention of Alfred E. Smith as the Republican senatorial nominee. Senator Mead was once credited with ambition to succeed Jim Farley as Postmaster General. His friends suggest that Frank C. Walker's appointment may have only interim character, in which event Mead might aspire to the portfolio in a Roosevelt third-term administration. The Senator is a champion vote-getter, being especially popular with labor and the postal service, and his re-election is generally conceded to be a foregone conclusion, unless a Republican landslide is around the corner.

Information Please

Radio quiz fans will peruse with interest 10 pages in the Congressional Record of September 7. They are filled with 101 questions and answers which Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, has prepared on the Federal Government and its constitutional service. Sample brain twisters are these: "Was there anything unusual about the inauguration of Andrew Jackson?" "Does the President ever wear a uniform?" "Is an Indian eligible to the presidency?" "How do dictators govern and end?" "What President hanged two men?" "What President was drafted for military service?" "What President first had an automobile?" Answer to the last query is that Taft was the first President to make regular use of a car, purchased in 1909. Harding was the first President who had driven one himself.

B. & O. Hearing Postponed

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 (P).—The Public Service Commission yesterday postponed to October 10 a hearing on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's application for permission to close its station at Riverdale.

Chevrolet

BRAKES RELINED \$7.95
Guaranteed 20,000 Miles
CLIFT'S BRAKE SERVICE
Duplicate D. C. Testing Machine
2000 K. ST. N.W. ME. 6232

This Changing World

Nazi-French Armistice Provisions Understood to Outlaw Future Lafayettees

By CONSTANTINE BROWN.

It is reported authoritatively from Paris that in the armistice agreement between the French and the Germans there is a provision whereby there can be no more Lafayettees in the United States.

The Germans insisted that a clause be inserted whereby any Frenchman who holds a government position abroad and is entitled to a pension will lose it and his citizenship as well if he accepts a position with the United States Government or any other government without the definite approval of the French government.

This clause was inserted because the Germans, looking far ahead, suspected that a number of French specialists in this country might want to stay and assist the United States in preparing a defense. Some of these officers, mostly of the reserve, have an expert knowledge of gunpowder and airplane manufacture. The War Department is interested in them because of this knowledge. These officers could be drafted to help only in an advisory capacity because they are not citizens. But whether they wear a uniform or not is immaterial.

Hint of Reprisals

The majority of these officers are willing to continue the battle against Germany from these shores. But the provisions of the armistice, together with the hint that there might be reprisals against their families, makes their position somewhat difficult. They would not mind losing their pensions and possibly their property, but they know a concentration camp is not a healthy place for women and children.

While the Germans are battering day and night at England and are letting out confidential information that they intend to land forces around Dover or other sections in Southeastern England, there are definite indications that an expeditionary force is being prepared in Norway to land in Scotland. Norway is under the complete domination of the Germans, but the population, particularly along the sea coast, is not exactly friendly to the Germans.

Despite strict control of the Norwegians, reports have gotten through from Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim and other ports that there is unusual military activity in Norway at present. Special troops are being gathered there and the conclusion is that the Germans hope to catch the British unaware and land their forces in the most unexpected spot—in Scotland.

Why Destroyers Were Wanted

The main harbors of Scotland are well defended, but the bulk of the British forces are concentrated in England where landing operations would be most logically expected.

That the British general staff envisages such a possibility is obvious. This makes it clearer why they were so anxious to obtain the 50 over-age American destroyers. Not only did these release an equal number of modern British units from convoy duty, but the old tubs which we had ready for the junk heap are still pretty good fighters if they are used to guard the coast.

The movements of the British Navy have been even more secret recently than usual. At one time, the bulk of the fleet was in the Mediterranean. It is likely that most of these ships are no longer there, but have made for home to protect the coast of Scotland against any possible surprise.

Concerned Over Norway

The activity of the R. A. F. during the last 24 hours around Bergen also is an indication that the British are somewhat concerned about the prospects of an expedition from Norway.

Of course, it is almost impossible to judge where the landing operations might be attempted. The Germans are naturally camouflaging their movements to the best of their ability. They have enough troops to spare to make important concentrations at different points and keep the British guessing.

For the time being, and as far as it is known from the reports of intelligence agents in Europe, there is an important concentration between Ostend and Havre. The troops are more or less equally distributed and it is difficult to guess from which direction a blow might fall.

There is another concentration in Holland and there are rumors that Adolph Hitler might attempt an operation against Ireland. There undoubtedly will be several feints and faked concentrations if or when the Germans manage to break down the air defense of the United Kingdom.

Social Security Board Offers Check on Accounts

The Alexandria (Va.) office of the Social Security Board today made available to account holders the opportunity to check on their old-age and survivor insurance accounts.

W. G. Baylis, Alexandria manager, announced that the board is ready to furnish any account holder—on request—a statement of the wages credited to his account for 1939 and at least one quarter of 1940.

Mr. Baylis explained that the social security accounts are the Social Security Board's record of each worker's wages as reported to

the Government by his employer. Since the monthly benefits payable to insured wage earners, their wives or widows, their children or dependent parents depend upon the amount of the worker's wages, Mr. Baylis stressed the importance of a yearly check such as now has been made possible.

A post card to use in requesting a statement of wages may be procured at the Alexandria office, 313 Post Office Building.

921 Feet Below River

Elevators will enable visitors to Grand Coulee dam to descend into the dam's foundation 921 feet below the normal level of the Columbia River.

U. S. Probes Bata Firm

Treated Fairly by Germans, Says Shoe Magnate

By LEMUEL F. PARTON.

When big, burly, shock-haired Jan Bata, Czech shoe manufacturer, arrived in the United States to establish his factory at Belcamp, Md., he was

cordially received as a victim of Nazi aggression, but he asked no sympathy. On July 6, 1939, he was quoted as telling reporters: "I have had a square deal from the Germans, and our works have remained under our management. They have loyally kept their promises. Yes, I have been treated fairly."

Further inquiring as to the Nazi square dealing has been deferred until today, with the Justice Department looking into certain supposed patterns of Nazi economic pattern in this country and checking up on the immigration status of the 350 instructors brought to the Belcamp factory. In March of last year Mr. Bata complained of opposition to the entry of his instructors, this opposition being then ascribed to labor unions.

The Justice Department is now examining data covering the supposed banning of the Bata firms in the Western Hemisphere under the British Trading—with the Enemy Act. Manufacturing many articles in addition to shoes, Bata concerns are established in a number of Latin-American countries. Jan Bata's official residence is in Sany, Czechoslovakia, stronghold of Nazi aggression in South America.

The great Bata Shoe Co. of Zlín, the largest concrete structure in Europe, has been dismantled by the Nazis and its machinery removed to Germany. Thomas B. Bata, founder of the \$300,000,000 paternalistic enterprise, was killed in an airplane accident in 1932. Dying, he insisted his step-son, Jan, take an oath on his coffin to carry on the firm, under any and all conditions—which oath Jan took.

News from Vichy is somewhat vitiated, if not doped, but occasional hit-and-run dispatches are possibly enlightening. Worth watching is Heinrich Abetz, German Ambassador to France. He was a pale, blond lad, who talked like Uriah Heep and carried a knife in his sleeve. He went to France to preach pacifism. He had plenty of money, lived elegantly, penetrated Bohemian circles and was a social favorite. Much of the corruption of French journalists was traced to him when he was expelled by Edouard Daladier in 1939.

Long before the war started, Henry de Kerillis, waspish, right-wing journalist, exposed him in his weekly "L'Epoque." Von Ribbentrop discovered his gift for guile and sent him to France in 1932. (Released by Consolidated News Features.)

PUT THAT DINKY BOTTLE BACK! MAKE MINE ROYAL CROWN COLA!

NOT ONE BUT TWO FULL GLASSES 5¢

There's no substitute for that smooth, sparkly flavor. That's why Royal Crown has won 9 out of 10 certified taste-tests against leading colas from coast to coast! BEST BY TASTE-TEST! A Product of Heileman Corporation Time In the Ripley Show Fri. night, CBS Network

ROYAL CROWN BOTTLING COMPANY
1923 N. Y. Ave. N.E., Washington, D. C. Lincoln 8333

YOU CAN STILL SAVE

Up to Hundreds of Dollars on a New CADILLAC or LASALLE

Although the color selection is limited we can still offer a big saving in these showroom display and officials' cars, all of which are the popular five-passenger four-door sedans.

While our supply lasts you can buy these 1940 models of America's finest cars for considerably less than cars ordinarily sold at much lower prices. Act immediately—get our appraisal of your car and our price on the 1940 Cadillac or LaSalle you prefer. You'll really be astonished at how very little it takes to own a car built and powered by Cadillac.

NEW CAR GUARANTEES...EASY TERMS

CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22nd St. N.W. National 3300

FLY MAINLINERS to "Everywhere West"

Fast service to CHICAGO 4 1/4 hrs. \$36
7 FLIGHTS DAILY from 8:40 am to 10:55 pm

Enjoy Mainliner service, product of United's unequalled experience of 165,000,000 miles of flying (via PCA to Cleveland). 10% round-trip reduction. Call travel agents, hotels or United.

UNITED AIR LINES
808 15th St., N. W. Metropolitan 5656

DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
SEATTLE

Backings and daylight flights.

HEY, SKINNY LOOKIT MY NEW 'GRO-NUPS' 3.75

Any young feller is going to be mighty proud of his new school shoes that are styled exactly like man-sized custom types, in rugged leathers with bold perforations . . .

. . . and parents won't have to look hard to see that GRO-NUPS . . . in their sturdy leathers, wear-proof linings and heavy leather or rubber soles . . . this year, more than ever, live up to their reputation of being the finest shoes at this low price.

Sizes 1 to 6, A to D

Brown ski-grain, wing-tip with crepe sole. Also in black or brown with heavy leather sole.

Dressy half-brogue in brown ski-grain with overweight leather sole and leather heel.

Black or brown elk with genuine scuffless shagreen tip and Goodyear welt leather sole.

Moccasin-front blucher oxford with trouser-bleam and heavy Kam-Kork red rubber sole.

HAHN
7th & K 1207 F 3212 14th 4483 Conn. Ave.